Library of Congress

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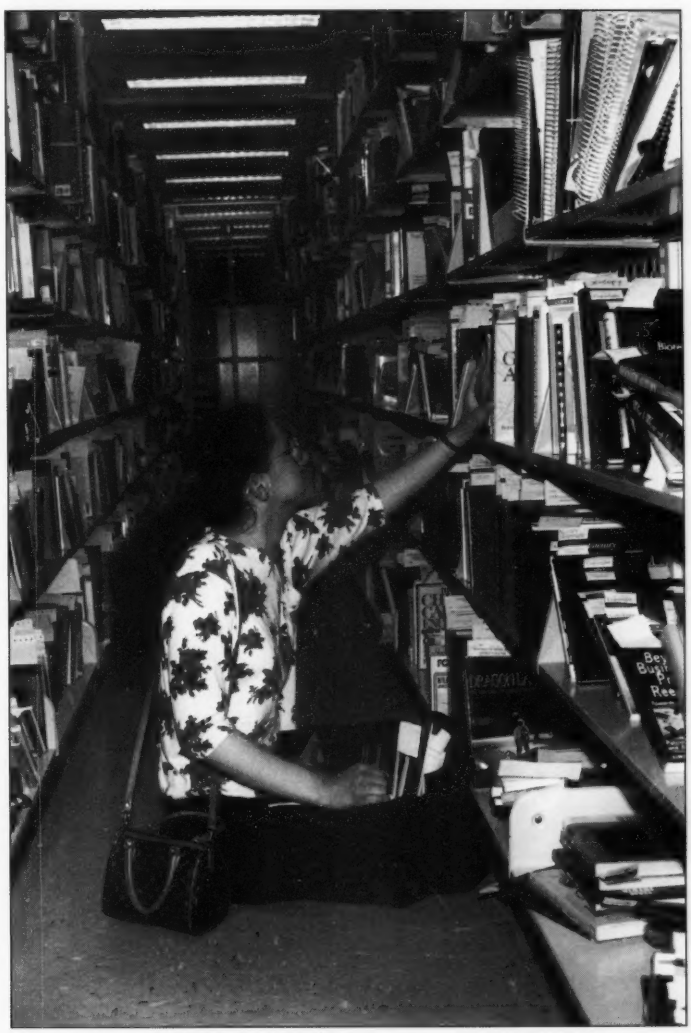

Acquisitions and Surplus Books

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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September 1997

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

288

290

296

306

On the Cover: Eve Axelrod of the National Cancer Institute Library looks for useful volumes in the Library's surplus collections. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

Cover Story: The Library has more than 111 million items in its ever-growing collections. How it gets those materials is the subject of this article. 292

Buying Off the Shelf: The Library has released a Request for Proposal for an Integrated Library System. 287

Listen to the Music: The Register of Copyrights has recently testified before the House on performance of broadcast music in public places. 288

Obituary: Peter Braestrup, the Library's director of communications and senior editor, died at age 68. 289

New Chief: An American art specialist is the new chief of the Prints and Photographs Division. 289

Gold-Plated: The renovated Jefferson Building's roof is capped off by the gold-leafed Torch of Learning. 290

World View: With the help of Geography and Map Division friends, the Library purchased two rare globes. 296

90th Birthday: The American Association of Law Libraries turned 90 this year, and staff of LC's Law Library attended the Annual Meeting in Baltimore. 297

Learning Fellowship: Fifty educators from around the nation participated in the Library's Educators Institute for American Memory Fellows. 298

Centennial Celebration: To mark its 100th anniversary as the nation's foremost musical archives and the reopening of the Coolidge Auditorium, the Music Division is offering a special concert series. 300

Japanese Information: The International Conference on Japanese Information in Science, Technology and Commerce was held at the Library. 302

Americas Award: The Hispanic Division and Center for the Book hosted this prestigious awards ceremony. 303

Loving Books: A self-described book lover offered tips to a Library audience on how best to assemble a library. 304

News from the Center for the Book 306

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available over the Internet. On World Wide Web, use the following addresses: http://www.loc.gov/loc/lcib (issues 1997 and on). For issues before 1997, connect to marvel.loc.gov and look under "Events, Facilities, Publications, and Services" or use this address: gopher://marvel.loc.gov/11/loc/pubs/lcib.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington DC 20540-1610, email lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN SAYERS & YVONNE FRENCH, Production

Off-the-Shelf ILS

Library Issues RFP for Integrated Library System

The Library issued a 296-page Request for Proposal (RFP) on July 7 for a proposed Integrated Library System (ILS), following a June 17 notice in the Commerce Business Daily. Prospective ILS vendors were given until Sept. 8 to respond with their detailed proposals for an ILS, for its installation and for follow-up maintenance and software updates.

"In a departure from its past practice, the Library is seeking to buy a commercial off-the-shelf system rather than developing the software in-house," said Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office and project leader of the ILS RFP Project Team.

"An ILS will allow us to do a number of new and different things not now possible with our existing stand-alone applications," Ms. Tillett continued. "For example, it will help with the security of collections by providing on-line inventory control for individual items."

In the RFP, the Library has provided descriptions for the wide variety of material processing activities within the Library. The document also goes into significant detail on what LC needs the system to do in the areas of: inventory control, acquisitions, binding, cataloging, circulations, collections development, on-line catalogs, preservation, serials management and production of LC products, such as cataloging records. The RFP also contains information on LC's technical environment and related requirements for the proposed ILS.

The ILS will also help deal with the so-called year 2000 problem. Like many other computer systems in use today, most of the Library's stand-alone applications contain dates in a two-digit format for a given year, Ms. Tillett said. Programs may fail to operate properly after 1999, because the year 2000 will be indistinguishable from the year 1900.

"The ILS will go a long way toward solving the year 2000 problem for the Library, if we can get the system up and running before Jan. 1, 2000," Ms. Tillett said.

"One thing we do expect," Ms. Tillett continued, "is that putting an ILS in place at the Library in the long run will be much less expensive than modifying all of our stand-alone applications to be year 2000-compliant."

While the Library is working to solve the year 2000 problem, an interagency committee, coordinated by the General Services Administration, has already initiated several actions, such as requiring vendor software listed in future federal procurement schedules to be year 2000-compliant and specifying four-digit year fields for federal computers. The RFP for the ILS states that the system must be year 2000-compliant.

Besides integrating information for separate library functions into one system, an ILS will provide networked access through its on-line catalog to the Library's Web site (http://www.loc.gov/), as well as to other digital repositories and on-line resources available locally and through the Internet, Ms. Tillett said.

The issuing of the RFP is the culmination of a year's work on the part of the ILS RFP Project Team. The RFP document went through four drafts, and more than 100 LC employees served as "official reviewers" of the document. The reviewers in turn consulted with their service unit colleagues, including representatives from the AFSCME locals, to make sure the RFP addressed each work unit's requirements, Ms. Tillett said. Ultimately the ILS will affect the day-to-day work of the majority of LC's 4,100 employees.

Erica Wissolik

Barbara Tillett

In preparation for issuing the RFP, the Library issued a request for comment (RFC) for the proposed ILS in the first week of December 1996. Issuing RFCs is a common practice for federal agencies on large, complex contracts. The Library held a "vendor conference" at LC on Jan. 17 so that prospective vendors could get a firsthand look at the size of the project. Nine vendors responded to the RFC by the Feb. 3 deadline, and the ILS RFP Project Team took vendors' comments into consideration in the final draft of the RFP document.

Ms. Tillett said, "As intense as the process was to develop the RFP, that will probably turn out to be the easy part." Now the Library will turn its attention to the evaluation of proposals and planning for implementation of the ILS. Evaluation teams have been formed to analyze responses.

"In analyzing proposals," Ms. Tillett said, "the Library is looking for the best value to the government and not just the lowest priced system. We want the vendors to provide the technical capabilities we've set out."

LC tentatively hopes to evaluate all RFP responses by December 1997. If the project receives full congressional approval, a contract might be signed by next spring.

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Cataloging Policy and Support Office

Music and TV in Restaurants:

Copyright Register Urges No Change in Licensing

Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters was the lead witness in a House hearing on one of the most hotly debated copyright issues facing Congress this session: the performance and broadcast of music in restaurants and other establishments and the compensation of the copyright owners of this music. The hearing was held on July 17 before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property, led by Rep. Howard Coble (R-N.C.).

The hearing focused on H.R. 789, the Fairness in Musical Licensing Act of 1997, a bill sponsored by Rep. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R-Wis.) that would expand the permissible uses of music and television transmissions in commercial establishments where copyright owners would not have to be compensated. The legislation would also require changes in the business practices of those organizations that collect royalties on behalf of composers and music publishers. Similar bills were introduced in the last Congress.

Under current copyright law, copyright owners have the exclusive right to perform or authorize others to perform their works publicly, including by transmission such as broadcast, cable or satellite. When a restaurant or other commercial establishment turns on a radio or television for the benefit of its customers, that transmission is a public performance of a copyrighted work. Authors must be compensated for public performances except where the law specifically provides for an exemption to the compensation requirement. Section 110(5) of the current law allows for an exemption when three conditions are met: (1) when the communication is done through "a single receiving apparatus of the kind commonly used in private homes," (2) when there is no direct charge to hear or see the transmission and (3) when the work or program will not be further transmitted to the public. Reflecting Congress's intent to limit the exemption to small establishments, it is often referred to in the copyright community as the "Mom and Pop store" exemption.

H.R. 789 would remove two of these three exemptions so that copyright owners would be compensated only when there was a direct charge to see or hear their work. Many small commercial establishments believe that music is incidental to their businesses and that license fees and the manner in which they are collected are overly burdensome.

In his opening statement, Chairman Coble said: "The Music Licensing Fairness Coalition, which represents several restaurant, tavern and retail and other establishment groups, supports expanding the Section 110(5) exemption. ... The performing rights societies, ASCAP, BMI and SESAC, oppose this effort. They counter that the music aired in restaurants, bars and retail and other establishments is integral to enhance sales and draw customers and that the authors deserve to be compensated for such public performances of their works."

The chairman indicated the deep divisions on the issue when he stated that half the calls he receives about the legislation are from people urging him to make sure the bill is passed this year and the other half from people telling him to make sure the bill is killed.

Register Peters outlined the nature of the public performance right for the subcommittee and discussed Congress's intent in crafting the current exemption. "With respect to music, the public performance right is the most important of the copyright bundle of rights," Ms. Peters said. "It represents the largest source of income for its owner. The present copyright law, which was enacted in 1976, recognizes the importance of this right: section 106(4) gives copyright owners a very broad public performance right. There are, of course, exceptions to this right — most are detailed and complex and refer to specific categories of works and narrowly delineated types of uses.

"The current exemptions, which were debated over a 20-year period, represent a careful balancing of interests between rights holders and users. With respect to commercial uses, the exemptions have been narrowly drawn to ensure that they don't substitute for meaningful commercial exploitation."

Ms. Peters said the proposed legislation would be "a major shift in the balance struck in 1976." She also talked about the international considerations of the legislation. The proposed exemption could fall outside the "small exemptions" permitted by the Berne Convention, an international copyright treaty to which the U.S. is a signatory, she said. Ms. Peters noted that the United States is under investigation by the European Community to deter-

continued on page 305

"A copyright law is one of the most important pieces of legislation a government can enact. The copyright law of a country reflects that nation's principles and attitudes. In the United States, our Founding Fathers recognized the significance of copyright in the first article of our Constitution, which gives you, Congress, the power to promote knowledge as well as cultural and educational development by granting authors exclusive rights in their creative efforts for limited times.

"Copyright protection provides compensation to composers and lyricists for their time, effort and talent in creating a work. The elemental fairness of compensation is clear, but the importance of copyright goes far beyond this. The prime value of a strong copyright system is its benefit to the public, in providing incentives for the creation and dissemination of works of authorship."

— Marybeth Peters during testimony July 17

Peter Braestrup, Director of Communications, Dies

Peter Braestrup, senior editor and director of communications for the Library of Congress since 1989, died Aug. 10 of a heart attack. He was 68 and was vacationing in Maine; he died at Penobscot Bay Medical Center in Rockport.

Mr. Braestrup's major responsibilities and accomplishments at the Library included founding the Library's magazine, *Civilization*, published by Capital Publishing L.P.; instituting the Library's staff newspaper, *The Gazette;* and overseeing the Public Affairs Office.

"Peter was not only a dear friend, but also an astute and important adviser to me and others in the Library," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "He played a major role in the Library's outreach efforts. His wide range of experiences and journalistic integrity made him an effective leader of the Library's Office of Communications. We will all miss him."

Gail Fineberg

Peter Braestrup

Mr. Braestrup was born in Manhattan in 1929, the son of Danish immigrants. His father, Carl Bjorn Braestrup, worked on the Manhattan Project and was one of the first scientists to warn of the dangers of exposure to radiation.

Mr. Braestrup attended Yale University and graduated with a degree in English literature in 1951. From 1951 until 1953, when he was wounded in the line of duty in Korea, he served in the U.S. Marine Corps, and rose to the rank of 2nd lieutenant. His military service would later serve him well, as he became known as an authority on how the media report on the military.

In 1953-57 he worked at Time magazine covering politics, labor, farming, civil rights and national affairs. Mr. Braestrup then went to the *New York Herald-Tribune*, where he was an investigative reporter from 1957 to 1959.

In 1959-60, he was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University. His next assignment was for *The New York Times*, where he worked in the Washington bureau covering Congress and the

continued on page 305

American Art Specialist Named Prints and Photographs Chief

Linda Ayres, whose varied career spans more than 20 years with cultural institutions, including art museums, is the new chief of the Prints and Photographs Division. She succeeds StephenE. Ostrow, who retired in December 1996.

An American art specialist, Ms. Ayres has organized more than 20 exhibitions, written and lectured extensively about American art, developed acquisitions and collections maintenance policies for several museums and planned and implemented scholarly symposia and lecture series.

Announcing the appointment, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb said: "Her knowledge, enthusiasm, experience, and strong communications skills will make her a great asset to the division and the Library."

Most recently, Ms. Ayres has provided a variety of services to cultural institutions, including organizing an event with art critic Robert Hughes that launched his new PBS series and book on American art, *American Visions*. She raised funds for several exhibitions at the National Museum of American Art, did scholarly research for a forthcoming Smithsonian exhibition of American frames, planned and conducted a Stanford University tutorial on funding for the arts and reported her on-site assessments of 10 art museums for the North Carolina Arts Council.

From 1993 to 1995, Ms. Ayres served as assistant director of the Museum Program for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). She helped formulate the NEA museum policy, developed annual budgets of some $10 million for the NEA Museum Program and guided long-range planning that brought together museum directors, artists and grant makers to assess museum needs and priorities.

Ms. Ayres was deputy director of the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Conn. (October 1990-December 1992); associate director for exhibitions and public programs for the Wadsworth Atheneum (January 1989 to October 1990); and curator of paintings and

continued on page 299

Bringing Light to the Jefferson Building

Torch Repair Caps Extensive Dome Renovation

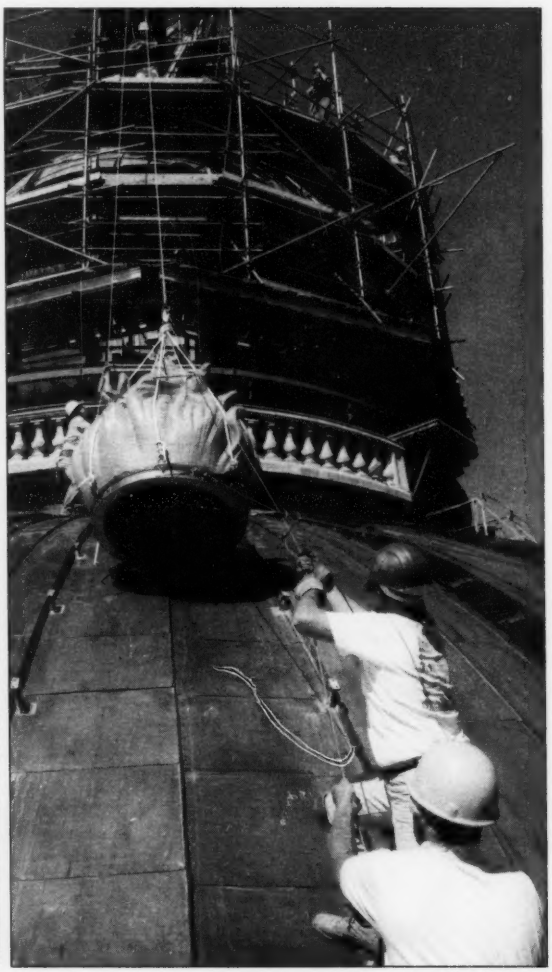
Jim Higgins

As a part of the renovation of the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress, workers have installed a reproduction of the original 12-foot-high Torch of Learning atop the building.

After a pedestal was assembled and secured to the top of the Jefferson's lantern (left), the 4-foot torch was hoisted and attached to the pedestal (below and upper right, next page). Installation took approximately 10 days.

The torch was "illuminated" by the application of 23½-karat gold leaf, square by square, a process that took about three days. Expert architectural gilder Lisa Da Silva Cotter (next page, bottom left) completed the gold leafing of the flame.

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) recommended the award of a $5.2 million contract to PEC Inc.,



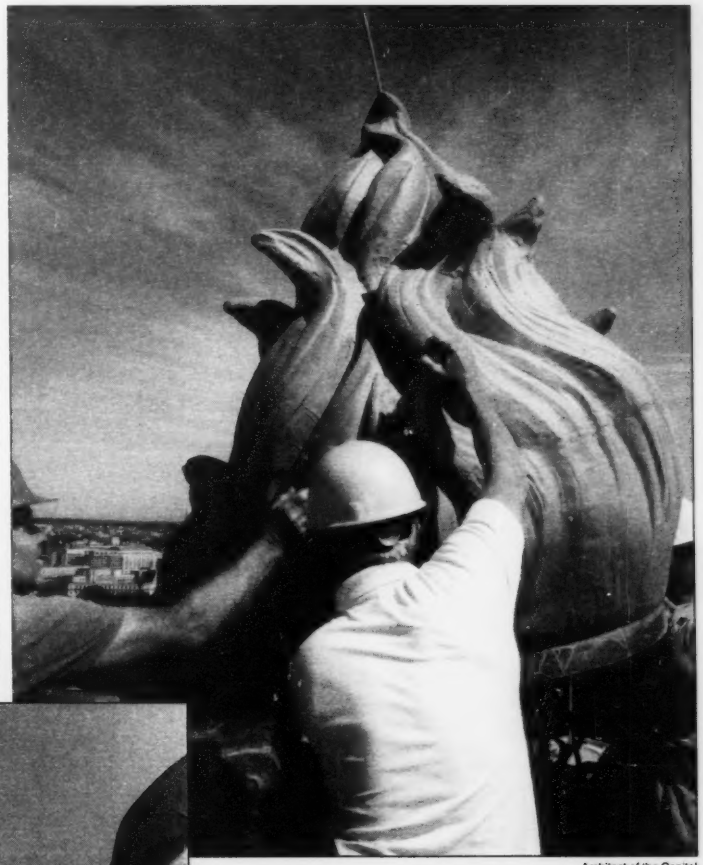
Architect of the Capitol

Laurel, Md., in October 1995 to replace the Jefferson's copper roof, dome, and torch. Subcontractor James Myers Co. Inc., Beltsville, Md., is responsible for the ornamental work on the roof, including the torch.

The original torch was removed in January 1996 and used to make molds for the new one, which was created in heavy-duty copper. Assembled in four sections, the pedestal is riveted onto a steel substructure and then soldered. The torch was molded in one piece. A lightning rod about the size of a pencil will project about 12 inches from the tip of the flame.

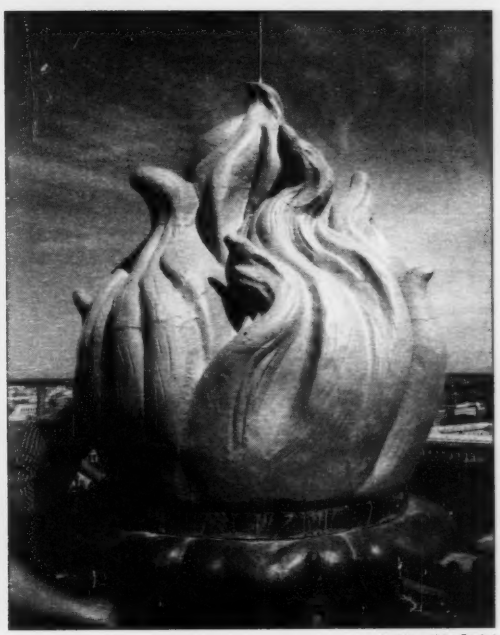
The roofing job consists of laying long copper sheets in 24-inch-wide strips over concrete planks. The sides of each strip are turned up, forming a pan, and bolted to a long wood strip laid between the pans. Copper bands are then clamped over the wood strips.

After 10 to 15 years, the shiny new copper will have assumed the familiar green patina of the Jefferson's old roof. The AOC spokesman predicted the Jefferson's new roof will last another 100 years or longer.



Architect of the Capitol

Jim Higgins



Architect of the Capitol

Yusef El-Amin

Discussing Library acquisition strategy are Linda Pletzke, Order Division (clockwise from left); Judith Cannan, Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office; Mike Albin, Acquisitions and Support Services; Judy McDermott, Overseas Operations; Terry Peet, Hispanic Acquistions Section; Lola Pickering, Acquisitions Bibliographic Support Project; and Susan Hayduchok, Automation Planning Liaison Office.

The Desire to Acquire

Detailing the Library's Selective Acquisition Process

by Donna Urschel

The statistics are mind-boggling: more than 111 million items — books, recordings, photographs, maps and manuscripts — in the Library of Congress, the world's largest library.

This treasure trove covers 532 miles of bookshelves — or as Dr. Billington once said, "Imagine the distance from Washington, D.C., to Detroit, every inch of the drive lined with books."

So, considering the magnitude of these holdings, this next fact may seem incongruous: the Library is a choosey institution.

It is selective. It has standards. Contrary to popular myth, the Library of Congress does not have a copy of every book ever published.

"Our objective is to get every book the Library wants and no book it doesn't want," said Michael W. Albin, acting director for Acquisitions and Support Services.

What the Library wants has everything to do with what it does. According to Dr. Billington, the first priority of the Library is to serve the information and research needs of Congress.

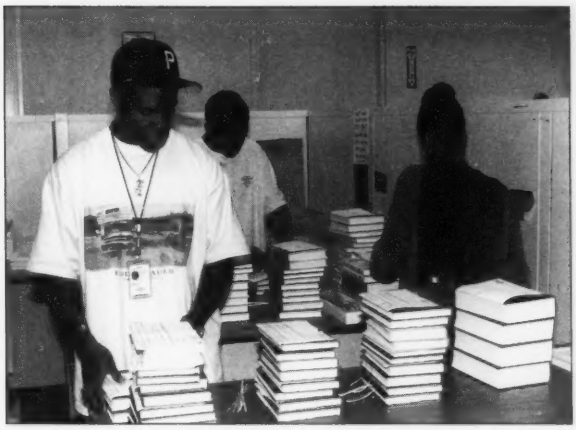
The second priority, he said, is "to preserve, secure and sustain for the present and future use of Congress and the nation a universal collection of human knowledge, including a comprehensive record of American history and creativity."

Essential to this mission are nearly 150 employees in the Acquisitions and Support Services Directorate. Every day, they make "yea" or "nay" decisions on what stands on the shelves of the Library of Congress and what will therefore find its place in posterity.

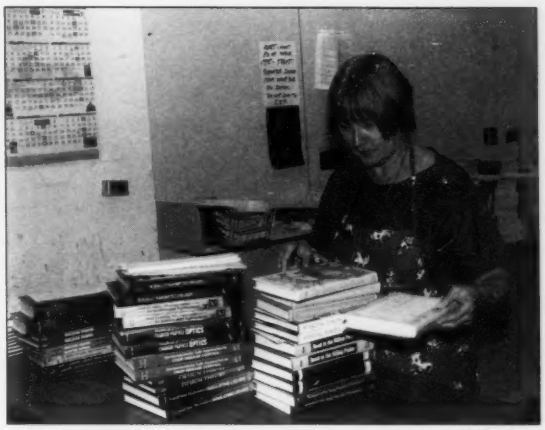
The materials pouring in come from copyright submissions, the Cataloging in Publication program, purchases, exchanges with national and international institutions, transfers from other federal agencies and gifts. In fiscal 1996, more than 23,000 pieces were received by the Library each working day. (Copyright law entitles the Library to two copies of every book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print or photograph published in the Unites States and submitted for copyright.)

When the material arrives, it is handled "piece by piece" to determine whether it meets the Library's guidelines.

Every day at 1 p.m., Lolita Silva, a selection librarian, dons her apron, grabs a pencil — red at one end,



Yusef El-Amin



Yusef El-Amin

Work-study students Kevin Johnson, Bobby Best and Jonese Anderson sort through a small part of the 23,000 items received by the Library every day; meanwhile, items must pass the muster of Selection Librarian Lolita Silva. A blue check indicates "keep" and a red "X" means rejection.

blue at the other — and walks down to the Copyright Office to go through recent submissions. She and another selection librarian, Hartley Walsh, examine about 600 books per day and decide which books to keep for the Library's collections. A red "X" on the title page means "no," a blue check indicates the Library wants one copy and a yellow slip inserted in the book means it wants both copies.

The Library usually rejects individual company sales manuals, advertisements, coloring books, elementary and high school textbooks (except in U.S. history), instructors' manuals, student workbooks and self-published books except for genealogies, local histories and other publications of special interest. It accepts trade, university press, small press and original mass market publications. Phone books, city directories and children's books are also added to the Library's collections. The Library collects materials in all subjects, except technical agriculture and clinical medicine, which are kept by the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine.

"My judgments are based on experience," said Ms. Silva, who peruses the books at height-adjustable tables designed to prevent backaches.

Ms. Silva and Mr. Walsh are guided by the Collections Policy Statements, which fill a 3-inch-thick looseleaf notebook. The Library has been formulating these policies over the past 45 years, basing them on three fundamental principles: collect materials necessary for Congress to perform its duties; collect books and materials that record the life and achievement of the American people; collect records of other societies, past and present.

On this particular day, Ms. Silva finds an "interesting mix" of books. She places a big red X (no thanks) on *Developing Educational Leaders,* a publication that appeared to be a seminar handout. She places a yellow slip (two copies, please) in *Louisville Slugger: The Ultimate Book of Hitting.*

The University of New Mexico has sent in a large shipment. Ms. Silva figures she'll take most of them, including *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico,* and *Yesterday's Train: A Rail Odyssey through Mexican History.* After working on the job for nearly 26 years, Ms. Silva is familiar with the quality and types of books sent in by the various publishers.

What if she's uncertain about a book? "That usually means you should keep it," Ms. Silva says.

The accepted items are sorted and directed to the proper divisions and offices. Any surplus copies and those that are rejected start a different journey. Some are sent immediately to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division, where they might find a home in a foreign land as an exchange item or elsewhere in the United States as a donation to a public or school library.

The Exchange and Gift Division maintains exchanges with nearly 10,000 libraries, academies of sciences, universities and think tanks in the United States and around the world. About 90 of the libraries are the official national or parliamentary facilities of various foreign countries.

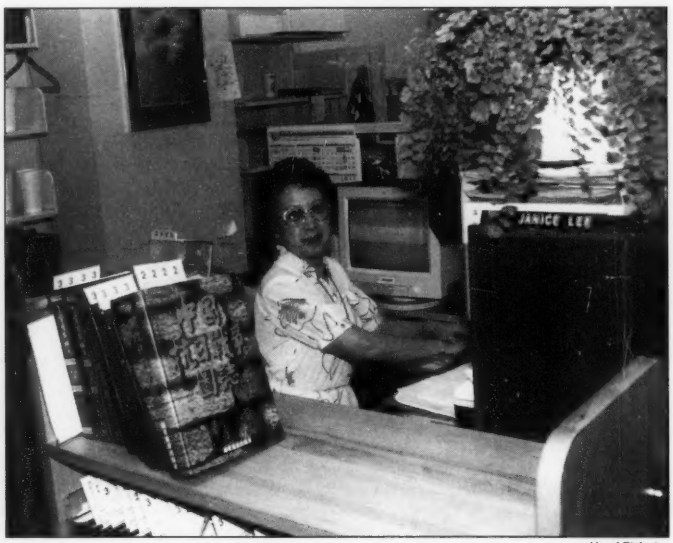
Donald P. Panzera, chief of the division, said the exchanges are pretty even: "They send us a certain amount, we send them comparable documents."

The foreign national libraries are sent a package of several thousand reports, journals and other U.S. government publications produced by the Government Printing Office (GPO). For the libraries that want fewer publications, they are sent a partial GPO set of 2,000 items.

In addition to the official government publications, a big part of the exchange program involves the Library's surplus materials. The unwanted and extra material from copyright is part of this group, as well as the surplus materials, about 800,000 a year, that are transferred to the Library from federal libraries and agencies.

Librarians from the Exchange and Gift Division pick through the surplus, put together lists of items and offer them to the foreign and U.S. libraries in the exchange program.

Yusef El-Amin



Yusef El-Amin

Shirlena Butler serves as an administrative assistant in the African, Asian and Overseas Operations Division; Janice Lee of the Order Division

Gifts are another source of material for the Library. More than 46,000 items arrived in Exchange and Gift in fiscal 1996, and more than 2.5 million pieces were received by custodial divisions. Gifts come in many packages. They could be as simple as a family donating their generations-old Bible or as complicated as the extensive papers and letters of a U.S. president or Supreme Court justice.

Mr. Panzera said many unusual items find their way to the Library. He was pleased with the recent gift acquisition of a 1911 commemorative work on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It had been owned by a man who worked on the railway, and his relatives donated it to the Library.

"People just appear at the door. One man said he was visiting from Colombia, had written a book on the drug trade and offered it as a gift. It turned out to be a very good addition to our collections," said Mr. Panzera.

Overseas offices in six locations around the world also purchase books for the Library's collections. They concentrate on acquiring hard-to-get foreign publications. The offices — run by American directors and staffed by 150 to 200 Foreign Service nationals — are in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Cairo, Egypt; Nairobi, Kenya; Islamabad, Pakistan; New Delhi, India; and Jakarta, Indonesia. The offices are regional and conduct their purchasing efforts in 66 countries.

In addition to serving the Library of Congress, these offices run cooperative acquisitions programs for nearly 100 institutions, primarily academic research libraries, such as Harvard, Yale and the University of Illinois. Representing so many institutions gives the Library leverage in negotiating purchases and prices.

Although they began primarily as acquisitions units, these overseas offices are conducting cataloging and preservation efforts, such as microfilming.

Linda Pletzke, acting chief of the Order Division, concedes it is difficult to quantify the division's scope and responsibilities. Administering a fiscal year 1997 library materials budget of $8.5 million, supplemented by gift and trust funding, she takes pride in the knowledge that her staff has direct contact with book trade people throughout much of the world while maintaining a close working relationship with most of the divisions and offices within the Library, and that her division deals with material in virtually every format available.

"The Order Division is responsible for all purchase acquisitions for library materials, mostly foreign, that are not available through exchange, gift or copyright deposit," she says. "This is accomplished through a large network of dealers everywhere in the world except those areas served by the Library's Overseas Operations (OVOP) offices and the Hispanic Acquisitions Section of the Exchange and Gift Division."

Ms. Pletzke believes one of her biggest challenges is keeping within budget. The constant change generated by world politics and the recent explosion in technological advances mean flexibility and the capability to respond swiftly are essential requirements to maintaining an uninterrupted flow of materials to the Library.

Jim MacLeod, head of the Subscription and Microform Section, directs the purchase of periodical and serial titles through another complex network of vendors around the world for the Library's general collections, reading rooms and offices. "The great majority of our microform sources are acquired via purchase," he says, "while we also handle formats such as video and audiotapes and photographs. Many of these materials are destined for archival collections, such as those of the American Folklife Center."

Mr. MacLeod's Section is also responsible for the acquisition of elec-

tronic resources, some of which the Library purchases, such as CD-ROMs, and some to which access is purchased, such as OCLC First Search. Pat Barber, machine-readable materials coordinator, explains that "within the past year, the Library has begun purchasing full-text files such as Johns Hopkins's Project Muse." Often complicated licensing negotiations are conducted in acquiring these materials, she adds. This is a very dynamic field, and the Library is now in a better position to take advantage of this. Ms. Barber points out that the recent reopening of the area-studies reading rooms, with their enhanced capability to use electronic resources, has led to a surge in demand for these materials within the Library.

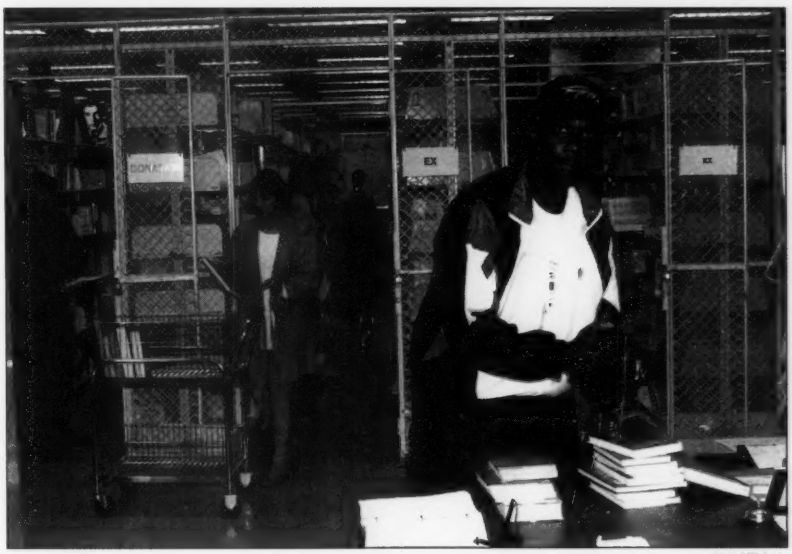
Valerie Mwalilino is the head of the Order Division's African and Middle Eastern Acquisitions Section and faces challenges of a quite different kind. "The African and Middle Eastern states," she says, "have little organized book trade. Political, economic and social instability, as well as significant distribution problems, mean that we make a very focused and concentrated effort through dedicated and determined individuals to acquire materials from those areas not covered by OVOP. And, in spite of all the adversities they encounter, they do just that." Compounding the difficulty of their task, she adds, is the fact that these materials are in many thousands of languages, most of them in non-Roman scripts.

Clearly, the mission of the Order Division is one of purchase acquisition, but the diversity and complexity of the challenges faced by its staff in accomplishing this task are formidable.

The Exchange and Gift, Order and Overseas Operations divisions and the Acquisitions Bibliographic Support Project plan to reorganize "geographically" in the near future. The new units will be Anglo/American; African/Asian and Overseas Operations; and European/Latin American Acquisitions divisions.

Yusef El-Amin

John Briscoe inspects acquisitions in the Order Division; Library Technician Roland Blake checks in new items to the Receiving and Routing Section of the Exchange and Gift Division



Yusef El-Amin

The acquisition duties within each unit will combine purchase, exchange and gift work.

The final step in the acquisition process is called "disposal." The small number of purchased materials that are rejected (about 100 a year) and the thousands of castoffs from Exchange and Gift aren't just thrown out with the trash. These items are placed on shelves in the basement of the Madison Building, where they can be examined and selected by federal agencies, book dealers and school librarians. The book dealers work out a trade or exchange; the others receive the items free. And the books no one wants are dispatched to the General Services Administration for disposal.

It's these ins and outs of the Library of Congress that result in a priceless storehouse of universal knowledge.

— Ms. Urschel is a Washington freelance writer.

Ruling the Worlds

Wilson Globes Acquired with Phillips Society Funds

Last October the Geography and Map Division purchased at auction a pair of 13-inch globes – one terrestrial and one celestial – manufactured by James Wilson, America's first commercially successful globe maker. The purchase marks the Library's first acquisition using funds from the Philip Lee Phillips Society, an association of friends supporting the acquisition and public outreach programs of the Geography and Map Division. Without this support, these globes could not have been added to the Library's collections.

The globes' lengthy titles are: "A New American Terrestrial Globe on which the Principal Places of the Known World Are Accurately Laid Down, with the Traced Attempts of Captain Cook to Discover a Southern Continent, by James Wilson, 1811, with Additions to 1819, Albany New York," and "A New Celestial Globe Containing the Position of Nearly 5000 Stars, Clusters, Nebulae, Planetary Nebulae &C. Correctly Compared & Laid Down from the Latest Observations and Discoveries by Dr. Maskelyne, Dr. Herschel, the Rev. Mr. Wollaston &C. &C. By James Wilson, 18[21?]."

The 1819 terrestrial globe is a revision of Wilson's first dated globe (1811) and includes such new geographic information as the states of Indiana, Illinois, Alabama and Mississippi.

The title cartouche of the celestial globe is worn and the date is difficult to determine, but it is most likely the 1821 edition. The celestial sphere is the earliest Wilson 13-inch celestial globe in the Library's collections, and the only example made from Wilson's first celestial printing plates.

James Wilson of Bradford, Vt., (1763-1855), was primarily self-taught in geography, cartography and the engraving and printing techniques of globe production. His globes were up-to-date and accurate as well as being beautifully crafted works. In December 1827, Wilson exhibited his globes at the Library in Washington and distributed business cards with the following notice: "James Wilson is the original manufacturer of Globes in this country and has brought the art to such a degree of perfection, as to supersede altogether the necessity of importations of that article from abroad. Members of Congress, as friends of American productions and ingenuity, are respectfully invited to examine these Globes."

N. Alicia Byers

Ronald Grim, a specialist in cartographic history, surveys a pair of rare celestial and terrestrial globes, the first G&M acquisition to be funded by the Phillips Society.

The newly acquired globes are composed of paper gores applied over a papier-mâché core, mounted in wooden stands with four legs joined by cross stretchers supporting wooden horizon rings, and supported in a brass meridian ring. They represent the early period of globe manufacture in Albany, N.Y., when Wilson's sons, Samuel and John, had taken over much of the globe manufacturing business.

In her inventory of American globes, *A Catalogue of Early Globes, Made Prior to 1850 and Conserved in the United States* (New York: American Geographical Society, 1968), Ina Yonge cites only two examples of the 1819 terrestrial globe, one held at Norwich University in Northfield, Vt., and the other at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. She lists only one copy of the 1821 celestial globe, which is also held by the Metropolitan Museum.

Globes played an important educational role in 19th century America, yet they have often been inadequately collected and preserved. Deborah Warner notes in her series of articles "The Geography of Heaven and Earth," (Vol. 2, Rittenhouse, 1987-88), that "Globes and other astronomical demonstration apparatus were very popular with 19th century Americans — much more popular than their representation in American museums and libraries would suggest. School globes, for instance, which were once very numerous, are now known by one or two examples, and globes from the late 19th century are much harder to find than are earlier ones. This scarcity of historic globes is largely a reflection of the fragility and cumbersome nature of globes, the rapidity with which their maps became obsolete, and the traditional bias of museums in favor of elegance, and against item in common use."

During the past two decades, the Geography and Map Division has worked to improve the Library's collection of American-produced globes, with emphasis on Wilson's work.

The Wilson globes in the Library's collection include a pair of undated (circa 1820) 3-inch terrestrial and

continued on page 297

Law Librarians at 90th Meeting

American Association Meets in Baltimore

The Law Librarian of Congress, Rubens Medina, and staff from the Law Library and the Cataloging Directorate offered special presentations to attendees of the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), which met in Baltimore, July 20-23.

The association, established in 1906 by a few law librarians in Narrangansett Pier, R.I., held its 90th annual conference focusing on the theme "From Narragansett to Now: Covering the Waterfronts." According to AALL outgoing President President Frank Houdek, "covering the waterfront" is "emblematic not only of the range of information and services law librarians provide to their clients, but also of the depth of knowledge, ability and talent they bring to the task."

Mr. Medina met with other leaders to discuss archivability and authenticity of electronic information. He was invited to address the Center for Research Libraries' Task Force on Foreign Official Gazettes, chaired by Robert Buckwalter, associate librarian for Collection Services, Harvard Law School Library. The task force addressed the issue of how electronic access to foreign official gazettes will affect resource sharing and preservation of these materials. In this context, the group was interested in the status of the Library's Global Legal Information Network (GLIN). Mr. Medina, GLIN director general, said that although GLIN is not yet a substitute for the full archival record, new software will soon improve GLIN's search capability. GLIN currently has 11 active members and seven in training. While the network is adding four to five countries per year, Mr. Medina estimated that it may soon increase by 10 to 15 countries per year.

Rose Marie Clemandot, chief of the Collection Services Office of the Law Library and a member of the task force, spoke on the Law Library's collecting and microfilming of gazettes for its collection. The Library continues to film the gazettes of Mexico, Central and South America and the Arabic-speaking countries north of the Sahara. Because the budget for microfilming of official gazettes is limited, Ms. Clemandot said the Library is seeking other libraries to share the task.

Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina and Larry Wenger of the University of Virginia School of Law Library and president of the International Association of Law Libraries

The Law Library held a reception, sponsored by the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, for law library directors and association officials. Friends President Abe Krash and Mr. Medina welcomed nearly 150 guests, including Judith A. Meadows, incoming AALL president, Roger H. Parent, AALL's executive director and member of the Board of the Friends. Also from the Friends Board were Brian H. Hall, president and CEO of the West Group; former Law Librarian of Congress M. Kathleen Price, now professor of law and director of New York University School of Law Library; and Keith Ann Stiverson, former special assistant to the Law Librarian of Congress and currently deputy law librarian of the University of Texas at Austin School of Law.

As a special post-convention event, some 60 members of the AALL attended presentations in the Digital Library Visitors' Center. Co-sponsored by the AALL Technical Services Special Interest Section and the Law Library of Congress, the program offered an on-line presentation of the new Library of Congress Class K schedules; the Global Legal Information Network; U.S. congressional documents and debates, 1774-1873; and American Memory, the Library of Congress's on-line collections.

— Marie-Louise H. Bernal

Ms. Bernal is special assistant to the Law Librarian.

Globes

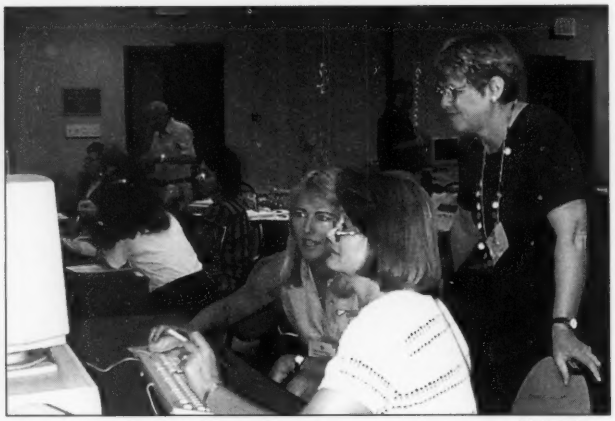
continued from page 296

celestial globes that have recently been restored and are on display in the Library's popular new exhibition "American Treasures of the Library of Congress." In 1992 Kathi Boan donated a pair of 13-inch terrestrial and celestial Wilson globes to the Library in memory of her father, Howard Welsh. At the auction of the Welsh collection at Sotheby's in 1992, the Library purchased an 1811 13-inch terrestrial globe (the first dated globe issued by Wilson), as well as an 1828 13-inch terrestrial globe. The Library has no examples of Wilson's 9-inch terrestrial and celestial globes that were issued as early as 1819.

— Ronald Grim

Mr. Grim is a specialist in Cartographic History in the Geography and Map Division.

Elizabeth Brown



Elizabeth Brown

Martha Dexter (left) of the National Digital Library Program consults with Linda Joseph, library media specialist for Columbus (Ohio) Public Schools; Susan Veccia (standing) of the NDL Program helps Carol Kuhl Barry (left), a teacher at Muirlands Middle School in La Jolla, Calif., and Deborah Pendleton, a media specialist at Ligon Middle School in Raleigh, N.C., with their projects.

Back to School:

50 Librarians Learn to Share American Memory

"Everything you are learning is a hypothesis. We don't know what the consequences are yet."

To an uninformed observer those words might sound as though they were meant for a group of scientists about to embark on a highly experimental project — and in some ways that would be correct. But this was not a group of scientists. Bill Tally of the Center for Children and Technology was speaking to 50 school librarians, teachers and other educators attending the Educators Institute sponsored by the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress.

The July 28-Aug. 1 program, supported by a grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, brought elementary, middle and high school librarians and teachers from across the country to Washington, D.C., as participants in the American Memory Fellows Program. American Memory is the Library's electronic version of its unique materials relating to American history that are freely available on the Internet at http://www.loc.gov/.

The 25 two-person teams had been selected by an independent review panel from 165 teams of applicants comprising librarians, teachers, curriculum coordinators, media specialists and other education professionals who serve a diverse student population. Those chosen were already well versed in using technology in class and have used primary sources to motivate students and promote critical thinking. The object of the institute was to hone their skills using electronic primary sources as an effective way of teaching.

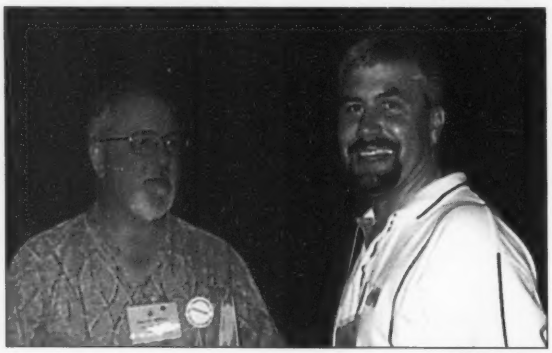
Martha Dexter of the educational services area of LC's National Digital Library Program and her staff organized the institute. The Center for Children and Technology served as facilitators.

The first day, after receiving an overview of the American Memory collections, participants had the opportunity to meet with the Library's curators and actually see some of the primary sources that have been digitized from the Manuscript and Prints and Photographs divisions, among others. The following day the focus was on "How can my students and I use the on-line collections and search tools to engage in different kinds of historical inquiry?"

For Peter Milbury, a librarian at Chico High School in Chico, Calif., on-line collections are an "energizer" for students. Mr. Milbury's school serves a student population of Southeast Asians, Hispanics and whites in a rural setting.

"The on-line collections of the Library of Congress have also increased staff development," he said, mentioning THOMAS, the Library's congressional database. "We could never afford the Congressional Record."

His team colleague, Brett Narciso Silva, said, "With American Memory,



Elizabeth Brown

Peter Milbury, a librarian, and Brett Narciso Silva, a teacher, both from Chico High School in Chico, Calif., are frequent users of American Memory.

Elizabeth Brown

Rosemary Fry Plakas of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division gives an introduction to the division's collection of broadsides; Gerard Gawalt of the Manuscript Division explains the importance of George Washington's printed copy of the Declaration of Independence.

we can actually see the document. Before we learned history. Now we are *doing* history."

During six concurrent facilitator-led sessions, participants worked with sample lesson plans such as "Linking Past and Present Using the 'Documents from the Continental Congress' Collection" and "Students as Detectives: Historical Inquiry with American Memory."

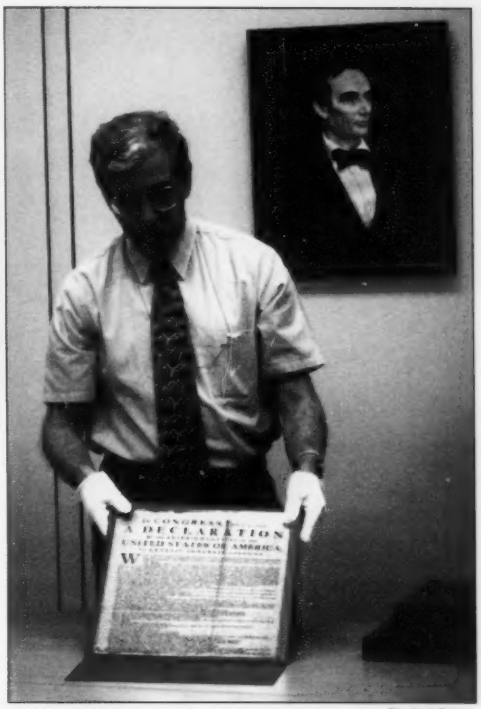
The next day the educators refined their projects and learned such practical skills as "Getting the Most from Web Browsers" and "Using Hypertext Markup Language to Support Lesson Templates." Then, participants determined how to assess students' work with primary sources. The fellows reviewed each others' lesson plans and received coaching from the facilitators.

The final day was an opportunity for the educators to discuss the implications of their teaching units for curriculum. They were also given advice on how to disseminate what they had learned to others in an effort to maximize the impact of the Educators Institute.

According to Judy Graves of the National Digital Library Program, "These teachers have to be able to justify this method of teaching [using electronic primary sources]."

"And they have to convince the students that they have learned something," added Ms. Dexter. "If you are not credible with the students, then you have failed."

— *Guy Lamolinara*



Elizabeth Brown

Elizabeth Brown

Deputy Librarian Donald Scott, NDL Director Laura Campbell and Kirk Ankeney, a facilitator, provided opening remarks to the American Memory Fellows.

Ayres
continued from page 289

sculpture at the Amon Carter Museum in Fort Worth (August 1984 to December 1988). She was instrumental in assembling the Amon Carter Museum's extensive collection of American prints and negotiated the acquisition of a master set of 220 prints by George Bellows.

She was assistant curator of American Art at the National Gallery of Art in Washington (April 1978 to July 1984) and a research assistant for the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery (May 1977 to April 1978). Between July 1974 and September 1976, she served as bicentennial coordinator and assistant to the director at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University.

Her list of 27 publications includes prize-winning exhibition catalogs, books, journal articles, essays and reviews. She is listed in *Who's Who in American Art* and has served on the editorial board for the scholarly journal *Studies in the History of Art*.

Ms. Ayres graduated *cum laude* with a bachelor's degree in the humanities from Washington College in Chestertown, Md., in 1969, and she earned a master's degree in art history with a focus on American art from Tufts University in 1973.

100 Years of Music

Celebration Includes Performances, Auditorium Reopening

The Music Division of the Library of Congress, to mark its 100th year as the nation's foremost musical archives, announces a gala season of concerts, films, lectures and exhibits that highlight the extraordinary range of the division's collections in classical music, jazz, American musical theater and dance.

Many of the events will be presented in the historic, newly renovated Coolidge Auditorium in the Thomas Jefferson Building. Considered one of the world's finest acoustic environments, the intimate, 500-seat concert hall has been home to many of the legendary musical figures of the century.

"We are very happy to be reopening the Coolidge Auditorium in our centennial year," said Jon Newsom, Music Division chief. "The official date is Oct. 30, 1997, the birthday of the founder of the Library's concert series, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Our public programs will illuminate our distinguished history, and look ahead to what we intend will be an equally distinguished future. Our 1997-98 season demonstrates a renewed commitment to preserving and sharing the Library's performing arts treasures, to presenting superb chamber music, and to commissioning new works that reflect a broad vision of the performing arts in America."

All Library of Congress public programs are presented free of charge to the public. Tickets for Music Division events in the 1997-98 season may be obtained through TicketMaster (see below). Following is a schedule of selected programs:

1897 Dance Exposition: Society Dances and Parlor Amusements in the Great Hall

Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1997, at 8 p.m. Dance scholar and producer Elizabeth Aldrich (known for authentic and visually sumptuous dance sequences in the films "Jefferson in Paris" and "The Age of Innocence") creates a centennial spectacle from 1897. Her Jonquil Street Foundation Dancers present a grand evening of quadrilles, waltzes, polonaises and two-steps in the Great Hall of the Library's Jefferson Building, a curtain-raiser for the season and a gala 100th birthday party for the Music Division. Following the 45-minute performance, the dance floor will be turned over to the audience, as the Library of Congress Centennial Cotillion Band plays vintage music from the Music Division vaults.

Music and Cinema Festival

A yearlong festival of film and video programs presented in cooperation with the Library of Congress Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. No tickets are required for the **Jazz Film Series** and the **Nathan Kroll Film Series,** which will be screened at 7p.m. in the Mary Pickford Theater, Madison Building, LM-302. All other Music and Cinema events will be presented in Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m., with tickets available from Ticket-Master (see below).

Library Of Congress Jazz Film Series

Curated by jazz radio host Larry Appelbaum, the popular Jazz Film Series returns to the Pickford Theater Sept. 9 through Oct. 3, 1997, with programs on Tuesday and Friday at 7 p.m. Opening the series is the U.S. premiere of Don McGlynn's new documentary, *Dexter Gordon: More Than You Know.* Bruce Lundvall, president of the Blue Note jazz record label, will introduce the film. Also to be screened: performances by Milt Jackson, Mose Allison, Kenny Burrell (who will be on hand to speak and take questions), Ray Anderson and a tribute to the Jazz Messengers.

Nathan Kroll Film Series

Wednesday-Friday, Oct. 8-10, 1997, at 7 p.m. Distinguished producer and filmmaker Nathan Kroll introduces a trio of evenings devoted to luminaries Pablo Casals, Martha Graham, and Andrés Segovia from a 60-year career embracing film, television, radio and sound recordings. Winner of three Peabody awards, an Emmy and first prizes at film festivals in Venice, Italy; Edinburgh, Scotland; Berlin; Spain; and France, Mr. Kroll is admired for recording extraordinary encounters with some of the most important performing artists of our time — legendary figures such as Pablo Casals, Andrés Segovia, Helen Hayes, Jascha Heifetz, Martha Graham, Joan Sutherland, and George Szell.

Grand Music Cinema

Wednesday, March 4, 1998, at 8 p.m. Grand Music Cinema transports you to a time when the new medium of film plus live music equaled a unique and compelling art. Film composer Elmer Bernstein ("The Age of Innocence," "The Ten Commandments," "The Magnificent Seven") has created a new violin-and-piano score, commissioned by the Library's McKim Fund, for a visually stunning, hand-painted Dutch gem from the earliest days of the cinema: "The 400 Tricks of the Devil, subtitled The Adventures of a Professor, Fantasie-Film." Bernstein's new work will be conducted by musicologist Gillian Anderson, who has reconstructed and restored the original orchestral scores for more than 20 of the great silent classics, performing them in the United States, Europe and South America. Also featured: a 1926 MGM version of *La Bohème,* starring Lillian Gish as Mimi, and John Gilbert as Rodolfo.

***La Epoca de Oro del Tango* (The Golden Age Of Tango)**

Thursday, March 5, 1998, at 8 p.m. Musicologist Susana Salgado, the Library's Consultant for Iberian and Latin-American music, brings together violinist José Miguel Cueto, pianist Nancy Roldán and bandoneón player Raúl Jaurena — with tango dancers Daniela and Armando — for a night devoted to the history of the tango and its relationship to the films of Carlos Gardel. Tango buffs can see clips from Gardel's 1930s films "El día que me quieras" ("The Day You Love Me"), "Cuesta abajo" ("Downward Slope"), "Tango Bar" and "El tango en Broadway" will be shown during the program. Ms. Salgado will present her lecture in English.

NEWBAND: Der Letze Mann

Wednesday, March 11, 1998, at 8 p.m. Composer Dean Drummond conducts NEWBAND — juxtaposing conventional instruments with unique Harry Partch inventions like the cloud chamber bowls and the chromelodeon — in his new score for the controversial 1924 German expressionist classic "Der Lezte Mann." Directed by F.W. Murnau, with a screenplay by Carl Mayer and photography by Karl Freund, the film features Emil Jannings in one of his greatest roles: an aging doorman at the cosmopolitan Atlantic Hotel.

Chamber Music Series: The Juilliard String Quartet

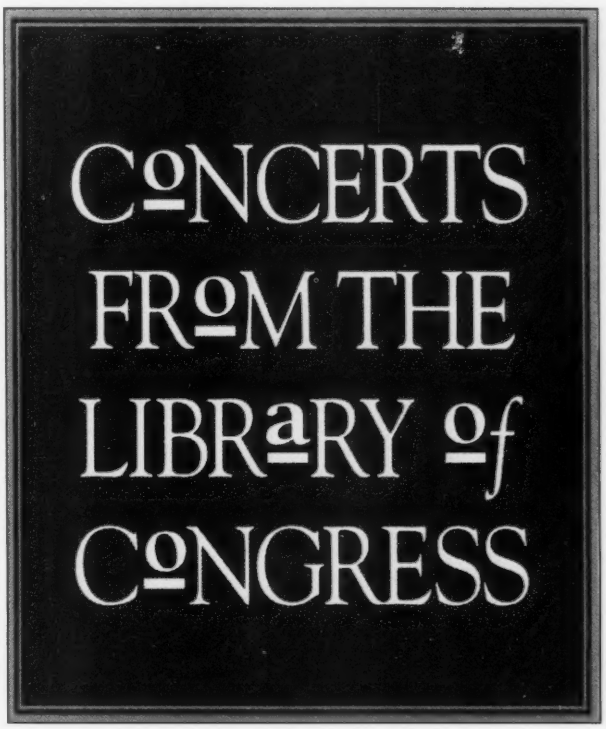
Thursday, Oct. 30, at 8 p.m. First violinist Joel Smirnoff, violist Samuel Rhodes and cellist Joel Krosnick welcome a new partner in a foursome celebrating 35 years as the Library's resident string quartet: violinist Ronald Copes. They reopen the Coolidge Auditorium with the Quartet in E-flat major, Op. 12, of Mendelssohn; Three Pieces for String Quartet by Aaron Copland; and Schubert's Quartet in D minor, D. 810.

Thursday and Friday, April 16 and 17, 1998, at 8 p.m. The Juilliard performs Beethoven's *Grosse Fugue,* Op. 130; Mozart's Piano Quartet in G minor, K. 478, with pianist Thomas Sauer, and a world premiere: Donald Martino's *Three Sad Songs* for viola and piano, commissioned by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Fund in the Library of Congress.

Il Giardino Armonico

Friday, Oct. 31, 1997, at 8 p.m. This stunning period-instrument ensemble from Italy won a 1996 *Gramophone* Award for its recording of Antonio Vivaldi's double and triple concertos. *The New York Times* declares, "[Their] Vivaldi was so astonishing that it put worthy local efforts in the shade... *Il Giardino Armonico* are brilliant players by any standard." The group performs Vivaldi's La Follia" Variations, RV 63; Lute Concerto in D major, RV 93; and Concerto in C major, RV 443, for sopranino recorder; Matthew Locke's music for Shakespeare's *The Tempest,* and J.S. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 5, BWV 1050.

NOTE: Beginning this season, patrons can order tickets for Music Division events from TicketMaster. We believe that this service will eliminate long pre-concert lines and offer a more efficient and convenient method for everyone. For information regarding tickets, call TicketMaster at the telephone numbers listed below.



In comparison to the previous system of distributing tickets on the evening of the performance, with seating on a first-come, first-served basis, the new ticket distribution service will eliminate the various inconveniences that patrons experienced, particularly the long pre-concert lines. It will also allow the Library of Congress to comply with current security regulations for all federal buildings.

Patrons can order advance tickets for Library of Congress Music Division events directly from TicketMaster. Seats for each concert will be available on a regularly scheduled basis, approximately six weeks before each concert, and patrons may request specific seats. **Exception:** Tickets will not be required for the Library of Congress Jazz Film Series and the Nathan Kroll Film Series, presented in the Library's Mary Pickford Theater. The TicketMaster ticketing system is designed to offer tickets on the "best available seat" basis. Therefore, the sooner patrons order tickets, the better the seat and the wider the selection. In the past, due to the popularity of the Library's concert series, there were not enough tickets for everyone waiting in line for many of the concerts. Under the new system, when a concert becomes "Sold Out," that information will be immediately available when patrons call TicketMaster.

As always, there will be no charge for events in *the Concerts from the Library of Congress Series.* However, there will be a nominal charge for the ticketing services provided for this series by TicketMaster.

Tickets may be obtained at all TicketMaster outlets, including Hecht's department stores, Tower Records and Kemp Mill Music, for a $2 service charge per ticket. For a complete list of outlets, call TicketMaster at (202) 432-7328, or visit TicketMaster Washington/Baltimore on the World Wide Web at: http://www.ticketmasterwb.com/. TicketMaster phone-charge tickets may be obtained for a $2.75 service charge per ticket plus a $1.25 handling fee per order (four tickets maximum).

To charge tickets by phone, call (202) 432-7328 in Washington; (301) 808-6900 in suburban Maryland; (703) 432-7328 in Northern Virginia; (410) 752-1200 in Baltimore; or toll free from elsewhere at (800) 551-7328.

Phyllis Yoshida (left), of the Department of Commerce; Ichiko Morita of the Library's Japan Documentation Center; and Kelly Carnes of the Department of Commerce

High-Tech Japanese Information:

Joint Conference Probes On-Line Access

For the first time, the International Conference on Japanese Information in Science, Technology and Commerce was held in the United States, and the Library of Congress was its venue. The biennial conference has been held since 1987.

More than 150 participants attended the July 30-Aug. 1 event, sponsored by the Japan Documentation Center of the Library of Congress and the Commerce Department's Office of Technology Policy.

Thirty specialists from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, New Zealand, Japan and the United States addressed technological developments, print and electronic sources and emerging issues that affect how Japanese information is organized and disseminated.

Laura Wong

Speakers from the United States and Germany discuss Japanese information issues.

Dr. Billington and Kelly Carnes, deputy assistant secretary at the Commerce Department, opened the conference. They emphasized that participation in a global economy, including use of networked communications, are essential to a nation's political and social, as well as economic well-being.

A decade ago, a primary focus was how to gain better access to Japanese information outside Japan. Now, how to evaluate abundant sources and how to access Japanese language information electronically are among the top issues. The following are conference highlights.

One of the major obstacles in accessing Japanese electronic information has been incompatible operating systems. Christoper Dillon of the Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation covered ways to deal with hardware and software problems and offered specific solutions on how to view and write Japanese hypertext markup language. His how-to guide on setting up a Japanese Web site is useful for small organizations with limited budgets.

Another conference panel examined changes in information disclosure in Japan and its implications. While a national information disclosure law has yet to be passed, studies by David Boling of the U.S. Justice Department and Motohiro Tsuchiya of Keio University indicated that the Japanese people are eager to obtain information on issues such as public expenditures.

continued on page 305

Latino Themes in Children's Lit:

LC Hosts the 1996 Americas Award

The Hispanic Division and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress co-hosted the 1996 Americas Award with the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP).

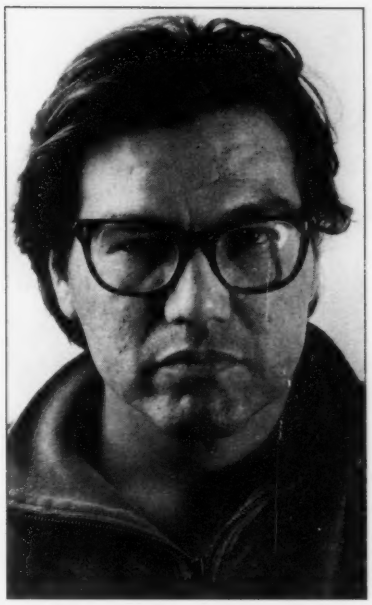
During the July 18 event, Rep. Major R. Owens (D-N.Y.), said, "Libraries are the most important centers for children and youngsters to learn about their heritage. As a librarian myself, I am always happy to come to the Library."

The Americas Award for Children and Young Adults recognizes books published in the United States (picture books, poetry, fiction, folklore) the previous year in English or Spanish that depict imaginatively the experience of Hispanics or Caribbeans in the United States.

Additional welcoming remarks were delivered by Georgette Dorn, chief of the Hispanic Division, and John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. Julie Kline, president of CLASP, based at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, introduced Graciela Italiano of the Center for the Family in Lake City, Utah, who presented the 1996 Americas Picture Book Award to Carmen Lomas Garza for *In My Family/En Mi Familia* (San Francisco: Children's Book Press, 1996). In this bilingual picture book aimed at all ages, Lomas Garza celebrates Mexican-American culture and shares memories of growing up in her hometown of Kingsville, Texas, near the Mexican border. Her paintings of children and adults playing and working together depicts the multicultural society of the Western Hemisphere.

Bob Hsiang

Carmen Lomas Garza



Rubén Guzmán

Victor Martinez

Lorelle Henry of the Borough of Manhattan Community College gave the 1996 Americas Award for fiction to Victor Martinez for his book *Parrot in the Oven: Mi Vida* (New York: HarperCollins, 1996). The story of Manny Hernández narrated by Martinez in *Parrot* was also the winner of the 1996 National Book Award for Juvenile Literature. The experiences of Manny introduce the reader into the world of a Mexican American youth in California.

July 18 was Victor Martinez's first visit to the Library of Congress and both he and Carmen Lomas Garza were given a tour of the Jefferson Building and the "American Treasures" exhibition by Reynaldo Aguirre.

Each awardee was given a special Guatemalan weaving and a diploma. The award ceremony was attended by staff members of congressional offices, children's librarians and members of the Latino and the academic communities and followed by a reception during which the authors signed books. The event was coordinated by Mr. Aguirre, senior bibliographer of the Hispanic Division, and Ana Kurland, program assistant.

For the Love of a Book

Wagner Speaks in 'Books and Beyond' Lecture

Patricia Jean Wagner, author of *The Bloomsbury Review Booklover's Guide: A Collection of Tips, Techniques, Anecdotes, Controversies & Suggestions for the Home Library* (1996), began her talk by questioning the audience about their relationship to books and continued with an account of her multiple careers in the book world and the surprises she encountered while researching her book.

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, reminded the guests that Ms. Wagner's presentation was part of the series "Books and Beyond," created by the Center for the Book to bring to the Library speakers who have published a book with relevance to the Library's collections or programs. The Washington chapter of the Women's National Book Association co-sponsored the July 21 event.

Ms. Wagner describes herself as having "a checkered career as a poet, printer, publisher, bookstore clerk, library clerk, author, small-press advocate, bookstore co-founder, writer, book designer, book art show organizer and typography junkie" and is now a contributing editor to the nonfiction book review section of *The Bloomsbury Review*, a literary journal published in Denver.

The idea for the book took root when Ms. Wagner received enormous response to her column on weeding out a home library in *The Bloomsbury Review*. While researching the book, she made a surprising discovery.

"If you drew a line in the world, one end of that line would be the people who care about content, and at the other end of that line would be the people who care about the book as a physical object," she said. Ms. Wagner, who likes to read in the bathtub, believes that her habit is indicative of the two camps: Content-lovers know they can always buy another copy if the book gets wet or dog-eared, while artifact-lovers wouldn't think of reading in the bathtub. One gentleman interviewed for this story admitted he frequently buys only to collect, not to read. An informal survey revealed him to be in the minority; 90 percent said they care primarily about content.

Patricia Jean Wagner

The speaker reported that "a fact we have to face about this thing called the book, is that most of us have too many books. One of the things we had fun with was talking with people about weeding and what to do with books when you die." If you want people to read your books, you may want to sell them to a book dealer. She told of a man who "every day goes into his library and chooses a number of books that he loves, and he's spending the last years of his life, an hour or two a day, giving away his books."

Although Ms. Wagner joked that Washington is one of the areas of the country that, because of the high heat and humidity, should remain book-free, she encouraged a member of the audience to use the resources of the Library of Congress and its popular Preservation Awareness Workshops to determine how to care properly for the 8,000 volumes stored in his basement.

Acknowledging the book community's continuing dialogue about the future of traditional publishing vs. electronic publishing, Ms. Wagner said, "To me, one of the magic things about being on the cusp of two conflicting technologies is knowing that we can capture information, and the voices of those authors don't have to be lost. For all of you in the room who are horrified by computers and the electronic book, [remember that] there are so many fine publishers going down the drain because the cost of publishing a book ... is enormous. Electronics "may free us from dumping our books in landfills because we can't take care of them."

Saying that she's "working constantly" on a new edition of the book, Ms. Wagner invited the audience to contact her if anyone has "contributions to make about his or her love of books and home libraries. We had over 200 contributors to this book, and of course we couldn't pay anybody. ...But they got a copy of the book, and that seemed to please them. After all, they're easy — they're book lovers."

— *Christine Hauser*

Ms. Hauser is a free-lance writer and editor who works in the Publishing Office and the Center for the Book.

Braestrup
continued from page 289

Pentagon; he was also a correspondent for the newspaper in Algiers, Paris and Southeast Asia. In 1968-73, Mr. Braestrup was Saigon bureau chief for The Washington Post and also covered national news.

Leaving daily journalism in 1973, he worked at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, where he founded The Wilson Quarterly, a general-interest magazine. In 1977, he completed his two-volume work about media misrepresentations in reporting the Vietnam War, called *Big Story: How the U.S. Press and Television Reported and Analyzed the Tet Crisis of 1968* (Westview Press, 1977; Yale Press 1983).

He left the Wilson Center in 1989 to work at the Library, where he was known for his gruff amiability, quick wit and sharp editorial skills.

Mr. Braestrup is survived by his wife, Sandra Newing; his mother, Elsebet Braestrup of Hamden, Conn.; two daughters, Angelica Cunningham of Washington and Elizabeth Kate Braestrup of Thomaston, Maine; a son, Carl P. of San Francisco; two stepdaughters, Martha Meyers of Los Angeles and Linda Engleby of Washington; two stepsons, Stuart Nash of London and David Nash of St. Paul, Minn.; seven grandchildren; and eight stepgrandchildren.

Copyright
continued from page 288

mine if the existing Section 110 (5) exemption meets international requirements.

Ms. Peters said that the proponents of H.R. 789, such as restaurants and small businesses, need to demonstrate their alleged hardship under the current law. "To the extent that there are problems ... we believe that a reasonable exemption of narrower scope should be pursued. For example, criteria could be formulated that clarify the permissible conduct by small businesses in relation to international standards. We stand ready to assist Congress in drafting such criteria," she said.

Subcommittee members questioned Ms. Peters on the application of the current exemption and possible international interpretations of the proposed expanded exemption.

An executive branch official testifying at the hearing said that the Clinton administration opposes the bill in its present form. Other witness included songwriters Mac Davis and Wayland Holyfield and officials of the National Restaurant Association and the Wisconsin Tavern League.

During the hearing, Rep. Edward A. Pease (R-Ind.) made a statement commending Peters for the "professionally conducted" copyright law seminars the Copyright Office held this year for members and staff. He thanked her for the professionalism and expertise her staff provides to members and the committee.

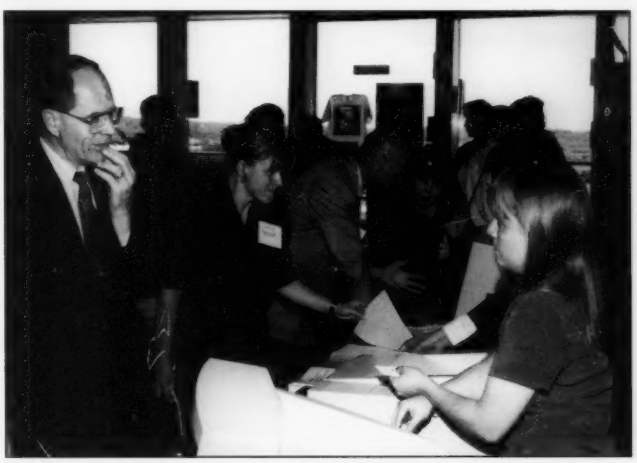
— *Robert Dizard Jr.*

Mr. Dizard is in the Congressional Relations Office.

Japan
continued from page 302

In Japan, local initiatives have taken the lead, with many cities and all of Japan's prefectures having some form of an information disclosure law since 1996.

Mr. Tsuchiya points out that the current Kasumigaseki WAN (wide area network), which connects only the national government ministries to one another, does not serve the information needs of the people. However, the availability of information through 1,112 Japanese-government Internet home pages in March 1997, in contrast to a mere 127 a year earlier, suggests that evolving technologies may be a factor in urging the government toward more openness. This will have a far-reaching impact not only for Japanese society but also for those in other countries who study Japanese public policy.

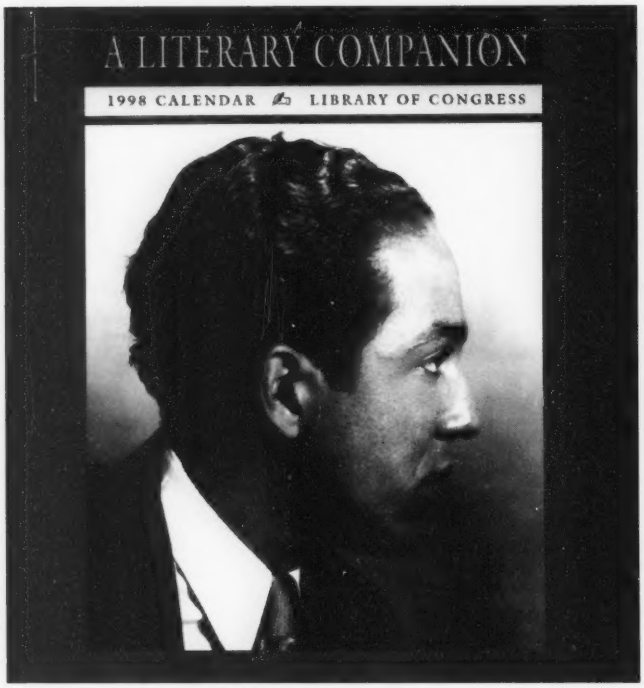


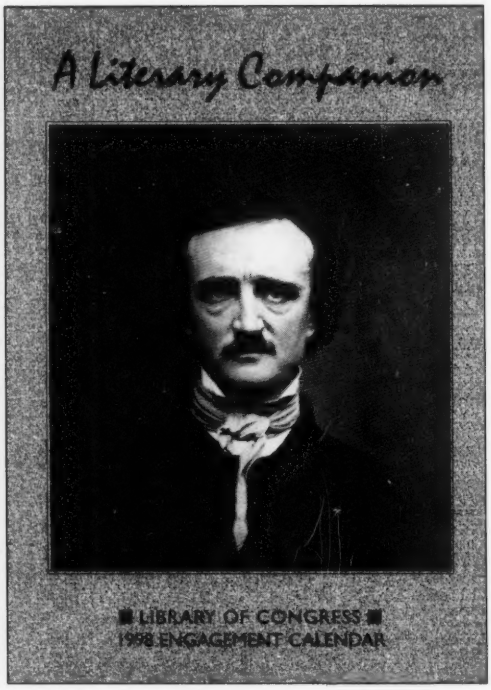
Participants see the newest Japanese-language software, which translates Japanese to English via e-mail for a fee.

Many conference participants and Library staff dropped by the exhibits to see demonstrations of the newest software technologies, including automatic machine translation services (Japanese to English) that work for electronic mail. The Japan Documentation Center also held an open house during which staff demonstrated the information storage and retrieval system for its collection.

— *Laura L. Wong*

Ms. Wong is a staffer in the Japan Documentation Center





A profile of Langston Hughes graces the cover of the 1998 Library of Congress wall calendar, while a photograph of a pensive Edgar Allen Poe adorns the cover of the 1998 desk-style engagement calendar. Both are published by Pomegranate Calendars & Books and are available in bookstores around the country.

News from the Center for the Book

1998 'Literary Companion' Calendars Published

"The preservation of literature through libraries has been and will ever be one of the most signal benefits of civilization." So stated Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Librarian of Congress from 1864 to 1897, and a noted literary man of his time.

The Library's rich literary collections are reflected on every page of two Library of Congress literary calendars for 1998, just published by Pomegranate Calendars & Books. The calendars present photographic portraits of more than 60 authors, plus biographical profiles, anecdotes, dates and quotations that provide vivid glimpses of the authors' lives, books and achievements.

In his introduction to the calendars, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole tells how, with its statues, quotations and inscriptions, the Library's Jefferson Building serves as a temple of literature. He describes how the Library celebrates literature today — through its collections, readings, projects, publications and exhibits as well as through its site on the World Wide Web (http://www.loc.gov/).

A pensive Edgar Allan Poe adorns the cover of the 1998 engagement calendar, which was compiled by Margaret E. Wagner of the Library's Publishing Office. She and free-lance writer Alan Bisbort wrote the captions. The calendar contains a list of literary reference works. The 112-page spiral bound book sells for $13.95.

Langston Hughes is on the cover of the 1998 wall calendar, which was compiled by Ms. Wagner and Mr. Bisbort, who also wrote the brief biographical essays about each author. In addition to Langston Hughes, the writers portrayed are: William Styron, Dorothy Parker, Frank Yerby, Edmund Wilson, Rebecca West, Edgar Allan Poe, T.S. Eliot, Isabella Augusta (Lady Gregory), Boris Pasternak and Gertrude Stein. The price is $12.95.

Both calendars are available in bookstores around the country, in the Library of Congress Sales Shop, and from Pomegranate Calendars & Books, Box 6099, Rohnert Park, CA 94927.

■ **"Do the Write Thing" Student Finalists Visit LC.** At the Library on July 14, the Center for the Book hosted a program honoring the 66 seventh- and eighth-grade student finalists in the "Do the Write Thing Challenge Program," an initiative of the National Campaign to Stop Vio-

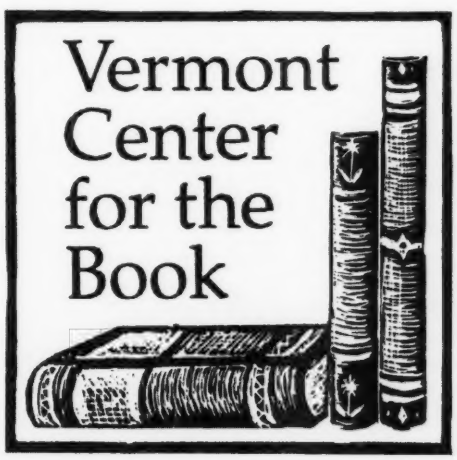
lence. All of the finalists and many of their family members attended the event, which featured the reading of two of the winning essays by their authors and the presentation of a leather-bound book containing all of the essays to John Y. Cole, the center's director. The students who read were Stephanie Moran of the Arkansas National Guard Challenge Program and Dante Taylor from the Los Angeles program. Prior to the presentation ceremony, the Library's Visitor Services Office gave a tour of the Jefferson Building to the students and their families.

Participating students were asked to write about the problem of violence in the United States and what they can do to stop violence in their lives. Entries were received from 23 states. The winning essays were selected from several thousand that were submitted, many through a partnership between the National Campaign to Stop Violence and the U.S. National Guard Bureau, one of 12 cooperating organizations. For further information, call (800) 256-0235 or (202) 393-7583.

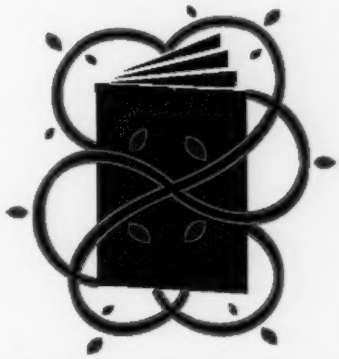
■ **Vermont Center Awarded Two Grants.** The Vermont Center for the Book, a nonprofit, 501 (c)(3) tax-exempt organization in Chester, recently received two major grants. "We're thrilled," said Executive Director Sally Anderson. "The first goal of the Vermont Center for the Book is 'All children will be read to,' and these grants definitely move us toward that goal."

The Environmental Protection Agency will fund the Vermont center's "Mother Goose Meets Mother Nature" program, which will use picture books, discussion and related activities to bring environmental issues to life for preschoolers, parents and the professionals who work with them. Thirty professionals from 10 Vermont communities will be trained in the program, which is expected to reach 200 at-risk families by engaging the parents in "Mother Nature" programs. Carefully selected books for children ages 4-7 are at the heart of the program, which will simultaneously increase the environmental skills of early childhood educators and the environmental awareness of parents of preschool children. The program was developed with help from the Vermont Department of Libraries, Shelburne Farms and the Vermont Institute for Natural Science.

The second grant, from the U.S. Department of Education, is for a research and demonstration project aimed at coordinating the efforts of public librarians, classroom teachers and reading specialists as they help kindergarten and first-grade students "begin their reading lives." The goal of the two-year project is to create a model that will help communities coordinate and enhance the reading education of their youngsters. Many of the questions addressed by the research teams will draw on the Vermont center's popular "Mother Goose Asks Why?" program, in which exemplary children's literature and related science activities are brought to parents of preschool children in a series of four reading-discussion activity sessions. The Vermont Center for the Book now has four "Mother Goose" themes in its early literacy programs, which are being offered in 60 Vermont communities.



"Neighborhood Reading Program," another Vermont center activity, makes almost 400 titles available for book discussion groups, classroom teachers and others interested in borrowing multiple copies of books. Up to 15 copies of a single title can be borrowed for $10 plus shipping. *Let's Get Together: The Neighborhood Reading Guide*, available from the center for $10, offers suggestions for the best ways to bring readers together to talk about books, as well as brief annotations of books that can be borrowed from the center's collection. Contact the Vermont Center for the Book, 256 Haywood Drive, Suite B, Chester, VT 05143, phone (802) 875-2751.



Colorado Center for the Book

■ **Rocky Mountain Book Festival to Be Held in Denver.** The fifth annual Rocky Mountain Book Festival, a project of the Colorado Center for the Book, will take place on Nov. 1-2, at Currigan Exhibition Hall in Denver. Major support is being provided by the Denver Post, Barnes & Noble, the Colorado Endowment for the Humanities and the Colorado State Library. More than 300 authors and 100 exhibitors will participate. Information is available on the Colorado Center for the Book Web site (http://www.aclin.org/ccftb).

■ **New Book Benefits Wisconsin Center for the Book.** The Wisconsin Center for the Book, located at the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, will receive all royalties from the sales of *Book Displays: A Library Exhibits Handbook*, written by Anne C. Tedeschi with Jane Pearlmutter, and recently published by Highsmith Press. The 77-page paperbound book, which sells for $15, includes information about an exhibit's purpose, developing a plan, publicity and promotion, plus appendices containing practical information. For information contact Highsmith Press, P.O. Box 800, Fort Atkinson, WI 53538-0800.

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